

# MAN

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them  
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
**MANQUELLER.** *n. f.* [man and cellan, Saxon.] A murderer;  
a mankiller; a manlayer.  
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler  
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carw.*  
**MANSE.** *n. f.* [*manſe*, Latin.] A parsonage house.  
**MANſION.** *n. f.* [*manſio*, Latin.]  
1. Place of residence; abode; house.  
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within  
you, which being descended from heaven, could not else-  
where pick out so sweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*  
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some  
king should build his *manſion*-house by the model of Solo-  
mon's palace. *Hosker, b. v.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,  
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakeſp.*  
Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, rise  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd.  
A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair  
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,  
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*  
2. Residence; abode.  
These poets near our princes sleep,  
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*  
**MANSLEUGHTER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]  
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.  
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*  
*slaughter* and bold bawdry. *Aſchan's Schoolmaſter.*  
To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
*Manſlaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch  
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*  
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without  
fault, though without malice.  
**MANSLEYER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *ſlay*.] Murderer; one that has  
killed another.  
Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*. *Nam. xxv. 6.*  
**MANSUETE.** *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fer-  
ocious; not wild.  
This holds not only in domestick and *manſuete* birds; for  
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-  
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*  
**MANſUETUDE.** *n. f.* [*manſuetudo*, French; *manſuetudo*, Lat.]  
Tameſs; gentleness.  
The angry lion did preſent his paw,  
Which by content was given to *manſuetude*;  
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*  
**MANTEL.** *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-  
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſigni-  
fies a cloak.  
From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels*  
within the rooms, and how to diſguise the ſhade of chim-  
nies. *Watſon's Architecture.*  
If you break any china on the *mantel-tree* or cabinet, gather  
up the fragments. *Swift.*  
**MANTELLET.** *n. f.* [*mantellet*, French.]  
1. A small cloak worn by women.  
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of  
pieces of timber ſawed into planks, which being about three  
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of  
almost six feet; they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet  
upon little wheels; so that in a ſiege they may be driven be-  
fore the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from  
the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantellets* covered on  
the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls of  
a town or caſtle. *Harris.*  
**MANTIGER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or ba-  
boon.  
Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-  
tapas's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-  
cking *mantiger*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*  
**MANTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or gar-  
ment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.  
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And ſeize himſelf. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool.  
Addiſon's *King Lear*.  
The day begins to break, and night is fled, *Shakespeare.*  
Whoſe pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.  
Their actions were covered and diſguiſed with *mantles*,  
very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion and juſtice.  
Hayward's *Edward VI.*  
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of  
water green ſatin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with  
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

# MAN

Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice  
Of God, as with a *mantle*, diſt inveſt  
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which the weaſers  
Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-  
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Dan Pope for thy miſfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd  
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,  
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*  
A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,  
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the ſpeeds it ſlew'd,  
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addiſon.*  
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover;  
to diſguiſe.  
As the morning ſteals upon the night,  
Melting the darkneſs, ſo their riſing ſpirits  
Begin to chaſe the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reaſon. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*  
I left them  
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*  
To **MAN'TLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this  
word is not plain. *Skinner* conſiders it as relative to the ex-  
panſion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; the ſpreads her  
wings like a *mantle*.]  
1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.  
The Iwan with arch'd neck,  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*  
2. To joy; to revel.  
My frail fancy fed with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe;  
Ne thinks of other heavens, but how it might  
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spencer.*  
3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.  
The pair that clad  
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt  
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*  
The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*  
I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawls along the ſide of yon ſmall hill,  
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*  
You'll ſometimes meet a ſop, of niceſt tread,  
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*  
He with the Nais went to dwell,  
Leaving the neſtard feaſts of Jove;  
And where his mazy waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*  
4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.  
There are a fort of men, whoſe villages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond;  
And do a wiſful ſtillneſs entertain,  
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion  
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*  
It drinketh freſh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N<sup>o</sup>. 46.*  
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horat.*  
5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation.  
When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon. *Smith.*  
**MAN'TUA.** *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.]  
A lady's gown.  
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,  
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,  
As thou, ſad virgin! for thy raviſh'd hair.  
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's  
lappets, ruffles, and *mantua*s. *Pope.*  
**MAN'TUAMAKER.** *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes  
gowns for women.  
By profeſſion a *mantuamaker*: I am employ'd by the moſt  
faſhionable ladies. *Addiſon's Guardian.*  
**MANUAL.** *adj.* [*manuallis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]  
1. Performed by the hand.  
The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of  
*manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which  
is its object. *Dryden's Duſſejoy.*  
2. Uſed

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2. Uſed by the hand.  
The treaſurer oblig'd himſelf to expiate the injury, to  
procure ſome declaration under his majeſty's ſign *manual*. *Clarendon.*  
**MANUAL.** *n. f.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the  
hand.  
This *manual* of laws, ſtiled the confeſſor's laws, contains  
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*  
In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the  
devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices  
allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to  
have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingfleet.*  
**MANU'DIAL.** *adj.* [*manuialis*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken  
in war. *Diſt.*  
**MANUBRIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.  
Though the fucker move eaſily enough up and down in  
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*  
*brium* be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to  
move it. *Boyle.*  
**MANUDUCTION.** *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the  
hand.  
We find no open track, or conſtant *manuduction*, in this  
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-  
dent from the conſtant ſteadineſs and regularity of their mo-  
tion. *Glanville.*  
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of ſin, by abuſing  
the conſcience with undervaluing perſuaſions concerning the  
malignity and guilt even of the ſouleſt. *Soub's Sermons.*  
**MANUFACTURE.** *n. f.* [*manus* and *facto*, Latin; *manufacture*,  
French.]  
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.  
2. Any thing made by art.  
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and ſea,  
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*  
The peaſants are clothed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the  
*manufacture* of the country. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
To **MANUFACTURE.** *v. a.* [*manufacturers*, French.] To make  
by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.  
**MANUFACTURER.** *n. f.* [*manufacturers*, French; *manufacturarius*,  
Lat.] A workman; an artiſter.  
In the practices of artiſicers and the *manufacturers* of va-  
rious kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of  
compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watſ.*  
To **MANUMISE.** *v. a.* [*manumitte*, Latin.] To ſet free; to  
diſmiſs from ſlavery.  
A conſtant report of a danger ſo eminent run through the  
whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compa-  
ſion of certain *manumifed* ſlaves. *Knolly's Hiſt. of the Turks.*  
He preſents  
To thee renown'd for piety and force,  
Poor captives *manumit*'d, and matchleſs horſe. *Waller.*  
**MANUMISSION.** *n. f.* [*manumifſio*, Fr. *manumifſio*, Lat.] The  
act of giving liberty to ſlaves.  
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumifſion* or prefer-  
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol  
of liberty, and therefore given to ſlaves at their *manumifſion*.  
*Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
To **MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitte*, Latin.] To releaſe from  
ſlavery.  
Help to *manumit* and releaſe him from thoſe ſervile drudge-  
ries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without  
God. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow  
On thy ſhav'd ſlavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**MANURABLE.** *adj.* [*manure*.] Capable of cultivation.  
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every  
maſor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**MANURANCE.** *n. f.* [*manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.  
An obſolete word, worthy of revival.  
Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet  
they being kept from *manurancer*, and their cattle from run-  
ning abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly de-  
vour one another. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
To **MANURE.** *v. a.* [*manurever*, French.]  
1. To cultivate by manual labour.  
They mock our ſcant *manurings*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Mil.*  
2. To dung; to ſatten with compoſts.  
Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea  
to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*  
Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,  
Or there their fate: the corps of half her ſenate  
*Manure* the fields of Theſſaly, while we  
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
**MANURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;  
dung or compoſt to ſatten land.  
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,  
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*  
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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy.  
*Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
**MANUREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-  
ment.  
The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils, where before  
the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mould  
will bear. *Watſon on Education.*  
**MANURER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a  
huſbandman.  
**MANUSCRIPT.** *n. f.* [*manuſcript*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Latin.] A  
book written, not printed.  
A collection of rare *manuſcripts*, exquiſitely written in Ara-  
bic, and fought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of  
Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguist, were upon ſale to the  
jeſuits. *Watſon.*  
Her majeſty has peruſed the *manuſcript* of this opera, and  
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*  
**MANV.** *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt*. [*manig*, Saxon.]  
1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.  
Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew *many*  
of us. *Juſt. xvi. 24.*  
When *many* atoms deſcend in the air, the ſame cauſe which  
makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to  
their multitude. *Diſt. by en the Soul.*  
The apoſtles never give the leaſt directions to Chriſtians  
to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the  
*many* differences which, in thoſe times, happened among  
them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*  
2. Marking number indefinite.  
Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted,  
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*  
3. Powerful; with *too*, and in low language.  
They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are  
too high, and too *many*, for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
**MA'NV.** *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its  
frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: *maene-*  
*geo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *mae-*  
*nu*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *mae-*  
*negeo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *maenigo*, *mae-*  
*mo*, *menu*.]  
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.  
After him the raſcal *many* ran,  
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou ſond *many*! with what loud applauſe  
Did'ſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*  
I had a purpoſe now  
To lead our *many* to the holy land;  
Left reſt and lying ſill might make them look  
Too near into my ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakeſp.*  
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven,  
but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *Soub's Sermons.*  
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,  
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their *many* ride. *Dryd.*  
He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment  
of his life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*  
Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find  
that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
2. *Many*, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a  
ſubſtantive.  
Thou art a collop of my fleſh,  
And for thy ſake have I ſhed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*  
He is beſet with enemies, the meanneſt of which is not  
without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.  
*L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was ſet about with *many* a coſtly ſtone. *Dryden.*  
*Many* a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and  
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*  
3. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.  
**MANYCOLOURED.** *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many co-  
lours.  
Hail *manycoloured* meſſenger, that ne'er  
Do'ſt diſobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
He hears not me, but on the other ſide  
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,  
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*  
The hoary majeſty of ſpades appears;  
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The reſt his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*  
**MANYCORNED.** *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having  
many corners.  
Search thoſe *manycorner'd* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*  
**MANYHEADED.** *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.  
Some of the wits ſeem that a popular licence is indeed  
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſi-  
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*  
The proud Dueſſa came  
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*  
The